NEW SPECIES AND FORMS OF PALAEARCTIC BOMBYCINE MOTHS.

By H. Bytinski-Salz, Ph.D., F.R.E.S.

Arctornis l-nigrum, Müller ssp. **ussurica** ssp. nov.

Specimens of *A. l-nigrum* from Ussuri and Corea differ from European specimens by the black discocellular mark, which is much larger and has the upper branch of the black " L " of almost the same length as the ventral one, forming a broad V-shaped figure. The angle of the V is very sharp and not curved as in most European specimens.

Cotypes: ♂♀, Narva, S. Ussuri, 15-25.VII.1921, leg. Kardakoff; ♀, Seishin-Olto, N. Corea. Collenette (*Proc. R. Ent. Soc.*, vol. 7, p. 211, 1938) mentions another form from China (Chekiang and N. Yunnan) in which the upper branch of the black " L " is entirely obsolete. Similar specimens are also sometimes found in Europe (♂♀, Usedom, Pommerania; ♀, Altenburg, Thuringia, in col. meâ).

Euproctis karghalica, Moore ab. **nigrofasciata** ab. nov.

Moore's description (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 5.I, p. 231, 1878) and figure (*Res. Sec. Yarkand Mission*, p. 7, pl. 1, fig. 18, 1879) of *E. karghalica* show a form with very pale yellowish markings; the discocellular circle with a large white centre, the submarginal row of spots broadly interrupted. I have similar specimens from Samarkand, Ili, and Karghalik.

One ♀ has the discal spot reddish brown, completely filled with brown, and the submarginal row of spots complete, somewhat confluent and of a blackish brown colour.

Type: ♀, Samarkand, leg. Herz, 1892.

Euproctis karghalica, Moore ab. **depuncta** ab. nov.

Discal spot brown; row of submarginal spots absent, only a tiny speck at the apex and a somewhat larger at the anal angle.

Type: ♀, Samarkand.

Lasiocampa quercus, L. ab. **defascia** ab. nov.

Forewing as in normal *L. quercus*, L. Marginal area of the hindwing only slightly lighter yellow, the postmedial band completely absent. Marginal area on the underside broad dull yellowish.

Type: ♂, Offenbach, Germany.

Similar to f. *semimarginata*, Wagn., which however belongs to the ssp. *alpina*, Frey., and has no yellow marginal area on the underside of the hindwing.

Lasiocampa quercus, L. ab. **bifasciata** ab. nov.

One ♀ belongs to the f. *ochracea*, Tutt, but has the postmedial band of the forewing very broad and divided by a band of the ground colour. It gives the impression as if there are two parallel postmedial lines present.

Type: ♀, Thuringia, Germany, 1912, ex coll. Thurau.

Drepana falcataria, L. var. **scotica** var. nov.

Ground colour very light yellowish, less suffused with brown; all marks very dark and distinct.

Cotypes: 8 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, Rannoch, Scotland, 1909, leg. Newman.

This Scotch form differs from *D. falcataria* from Middle Europe and Scandinavia by the much lighter ground colour, the lack of the brownish suffusion and the very dark and distinct marks. This form is not identical with f. *pallida*, Steph. as all marks are very distinct. It seems to be very constant at Rannoch, but is not the prevalent form in Great Britain; specimens from New Forest f. i. belong to the v. *infernalis*, Hoffm. I have also a ♀ from Beuscha, Germany, which agrees with v. *scotica*, but this is the only one among my 40 odd specimens of *falcataria*. Dr Cockayne reports it from Inverness and Aberdeenshire (*in lit.*).

Drepana curvatula, Bkh. f. **gaedei** f. nov.

Gaede mentions in the *Seitz Suppl.*, Vol. II, a very dark suffused *curvatula*-form from Berlin, which he compares with the figure of *D. muscularia*, Wkr. in *Seitz*, Vol. II, pl. 30 f. I have similar specimens which are dark "warm sepia" brown with a purplish hue. All lines obsolete, only the postmedial line somewhat darker. f. *gaedei* is a rare form also at Berlin, where typical *curvatula* specimens are prevalent.

Types: ♂, Kiewice, Wolhynia, 7.VII.37, leg. Prosnin; ♀, Environment of Berlin, Germany.

Pseudomicronia **tibetana** sp. nov.

♀: Head, thorax and abdomen white. Forewing white, with 3 basal lines, 2 + 3 confluent at the hind margin. 4 submedial lines: 1 + 2 confluent at the hind margin. Then a short streak from the costa to the subcosta. 4 medial lines: 1 + 2 and 3 + 4 confluent at the hind margin. 8 postmedial lines: 1 + 2 united by an oblique line or confluent; 3/4, 5/6 and 7/8 fused from the middle of the wing. 5/6 + 7/8 touching each other at the hind margin. 2 marginal lines, united by numerous oblique lines. 2 subterminal lines; terminal line with thickenings on the veins. Hindwing white with 2 pale greyish streaks along vein 1, an oblique streak along vein 2 across the cell up to the costal margin. Oblique band outside of the cell from the anal angle to the costal margin very broad in its lower half, then constricted. 2 dark terminal and marginal lines, both double. Termen with 3 large black spots on veins 2, 3 and 4, and 3 smaller ones on veins 5, 6 and 7 united by a faint black terminal line.

Underside white, hindwing with 3 small black spots on veins 2, 3 and 4.

Type: ♀, Tibet, Tschang-Tang, Dsagar Mts., 4500 m., July.

P. tibetana comes nearest to *P. coelata*, Moore but differs in having on the forewing the number of stripes enlarged, and the lines much darker and narrower. Hindwing with an anal spot instead of a band and instead of the dark terminal band from vein 3 to the upper angle only 3 small venal dots. The forewing resembles superficially *Strophidia fasciata*, Cram., while the hindwing comes nearest to *P. trimaculata*, Warr.

As I have only a ♀ specimen, I am not sure whether *tibetana* belongs generically to *Pseudomicronia* or *Micronia*, but its designs agree much better with other species of the first genus.

Methystria nigromacularia, Leech ab. **nigrofasciaria** ab. nov.

Forewing normal. Hindwing with the subterminal and terminal rows of black spots united and confluent into a single black band; the third inner row of spots separate from the black band. Fringes whitish.

Type: ♀, Tibet, Tschang Tang, Dsagar Mts., 4500 m., July.

Exaereta ulmi, Schiff. var. **istriaca** var. nov.

♂♂ span 44-45 mm. Size much larger than all other *E. ulmi* specimens, which measure from 35-38 mm. in the ♂♂. Ground colour lighter than specimens from Vienna, hindwing less suffused with brown on the upper angle.

Cotypes: ♂♂, Rovigno d'Istria, Italy, 24-25.IV.1932-33, leg. Bytinski-Salz.

Odontosia sieversi, Mén. ssp. **ussurica** ssp. nov.

♂♂ span 43-44 mm., ♀♀ 47-48 mm.; somewhat larger than European *sieversi* Mén., which span from 36-41 mm. in the ♂♂ and 36-44 in the ♀♀. Ground colour lighter than in *sieversi*; in the Ussurian ♂♂ as in European ♀♀ of typical *sieversi*, in the Ussurian ♀♀ as in the light form *grotei*, Stich., but more greyish instead of brownish.

Cotypes: 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Sedanka, Wladiwostok, S. Ussuri, 20-24.IV.1921-27, leg. Kardakoff.

I do not agree with the opinion of Gaede in *Seitz Suppl.*, Vol. II, who considers *patricia*, Stich to be a form of *sieversi*, Mén.; *patricia* is a valid species which differs much from the Ussurian form of *O. sieversi*. It has e.g. the antennae shortly branched as in *carmelita*, Esp. Both species are flying at the same locality but *O. patricia* flies a month later than *O. sieversi* ssp. *ussurica*; my specimens of *patricia* taken also by Kardakoff were caught from 12th-22nd May.

ab. *arnoldiana*, Kard. (*Entom. Mitt.*, Vol. 17, p. 418) is not a synonym to *patricia*, Stich. as Gaede states, but belongs as a dark form of *ussurica* to *sieversi*. In colour, it corresponds, roughly speaking, to the type form of *sieversi*, Mén., while the more common ssp. *ussurica* would correspond to the European *sieversi* f. *grotei*, Stich.

CICINDELA CAMPESTRIS, LINN., AB. CONJUNCTA, D. TORRE AND V. CONNATA, HEER.

AN ABERRATION, AND A VARIETY NEW TO GREAT BRITAIN.

By Raymond R. U. Kaufmann.

An aberration and a variety of *Cicindela campestris*, Linn. are occasionally found with the type. In all probability examples, which are readily distinguished from *campestris*, will be found mixed with it in British collections. They are the ab. *conjuncta*, Dalla Torre and the v. *connata*, Heer. Many Continental vars. and abs. have already been described and figured, and there is no good reason why some of them, at any rate, should not occur in this country.

Dalla Torre's original description is to be found in the Linz Year Book for 1877, and the v. *connata* (=*confluens*. Dietr.) was described by Heer from Swiss sources. Past British and Continental authors have